

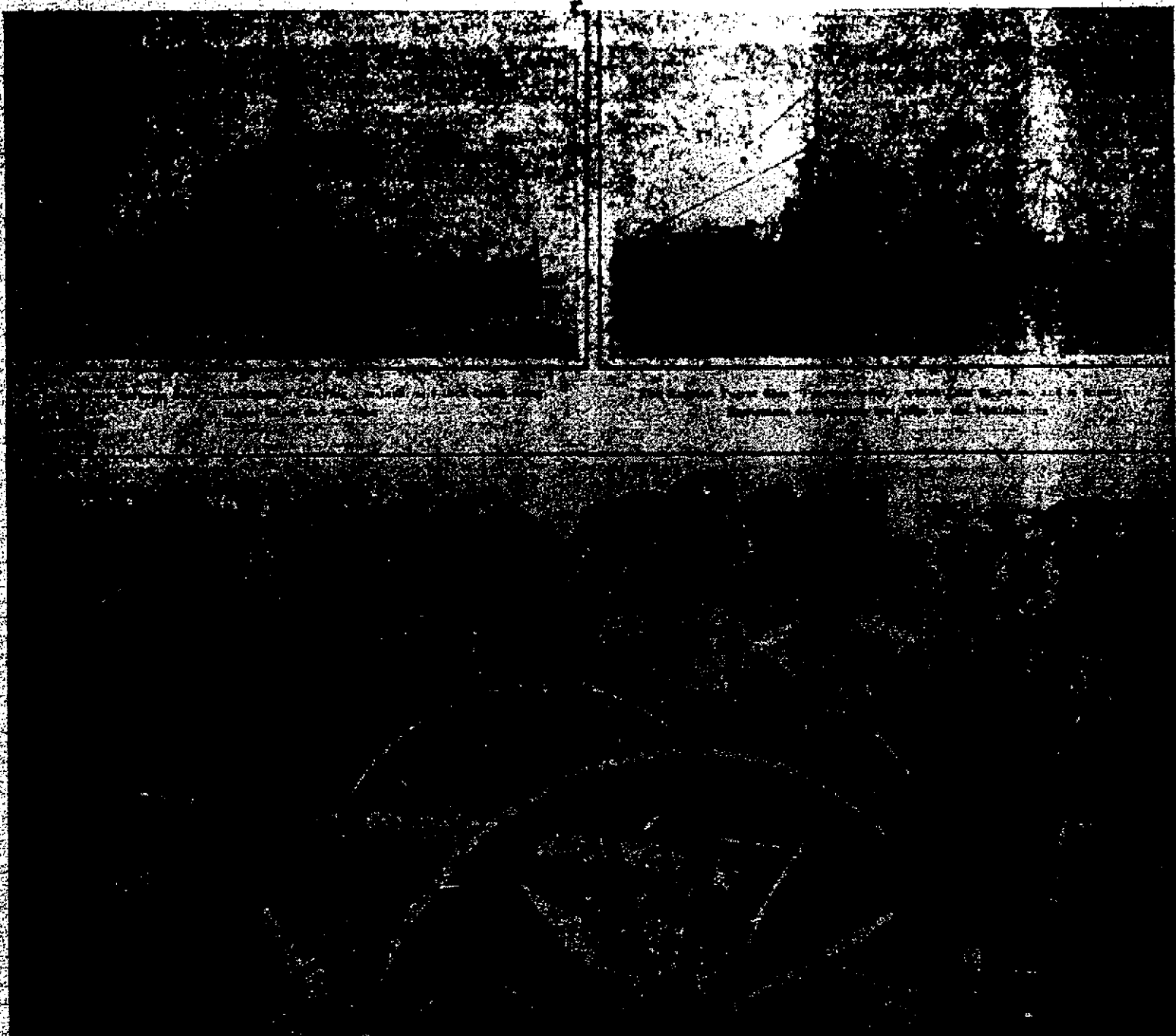
Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 11.

HONOLULU, H. I., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1904. SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2531.

ENGLISH FAR-EASTERN WAR RISKS HAVE INCREASED FROM FORTY TO SEVENTY GUINEAS ON THE TON OF FREIGHT



GENERAL KOHROVATKIN (THE SHORT OFFICER IN THE CENTRE, BEHIND THE GUN), RUSSIA'S MINISTER OF WAR, WITH OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

The Emperor and Elder Statesmen Confer and Reach a Weighty Decision.

Correspondent Jack London Arrested for Photographing Japanese Forts at Shimonoseki.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 5.—The reply of Russia to Japan has been sent to Viceroy Alexieff and should be approved of it the text will reach Tokyo on Monday.

TOKYO, Feb. 5.—The Emperor and the elder statesmen have been in conference and, it is understood, have reached a weighty decision.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Far Eastern war risks have increased from forty to seventy guineas to the ton.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 5.—The official feeling here is that Russia has offered Japan substantial concessions. Russia will not declare war but will remain quiescent until attacked.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 5.—Russia has chartered eighteen steamers to carry supplies to the Far East.

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 5.—The Russian fleet has returned here.

TOKYO, Japan, Feb. 4.—The war sentiment in official circles is steadily increasing. It is now believed that war cannot be avoided.

LONDON, England, Feb. 4.—Dispatches received in London today state that 6,000 Russian troops from Port Arthur are reported to have attempted to make a landing at Chemulpo on the west coast of Korea.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, Feb. 4.—The families of foreigners living in Korea are leaving the country for Shanghai.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.—The Russian reply will be delivered to the Japanese Minister tomorrow.

TOKYO, Feb. 4.—Jack London, an American war correspondent, has been arrested at Shimonoseki for photographing the forts.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.—The Novoe Vremya publishes a bitter attack upon the United States, which it accuses of instigating war for the sake of excluding Europe from the Far Eastern markets.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, Feb. 3.—Reports received from Russian sources of information in the Far East are decidedly disquieting. It is stated that the Seoul-Fusan Railway has been occupied by the Japanese, who had taken guns to Seoul ostensibly to protect the Legation.

It is also reported that war will inevitably follow a refusal to accept Russia's response to Japan. Viceroy Alexieff is said to have the authority to declare war.

PORT ARTHUR, China, Feb. 3.—Seven Russian warships stationed at Port Arthur have left this port presumably to join the nine vessels of the outside fleet. Unusual activity is manifest in the army and navy.

Nine thousand troops have left their barracks here. Their destination is not known.

SAN FRANCISCO BROKERS SUSPEND.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 4.—Balton Deruyter & Co., general commission brokers, made an assignment today. The liabilities of the concern are undetermined. Members of the firm attribute their difficulties to the crooked work of employees.

NEW SHIPBUILDING COMPANY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The shipbuilding case has been compromised by the organization of a new company, with a capital of thirty million dollars. Half the stock goes to Charles M. Schwab.

AMERICAN TROOPS LEAVE.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—The last American soldiers left this city yesterday. President Palma and cabinet attended the ceremony of lowering the United States flag from Cabanas fortress.

SAN DOMINGO INSURRECTION.

SAN DOMINGO, Feb. 5.—The insurgents have captured and burned San Carlos and are now fighting at Pajarito.

KEPOIKAI MAKES FIGHT FOR HIS COUNSEL FEE

With reference to the legal proceeding reported below, Treasurer Kepoikai said yesterday afternoon:

"Why should payment of my counsel fee be refused?"

"The counsel fee was paid in Mr. Cooper's suit against the Board of Public Institutions, and it was for the same firm, too—Kinney & McClanahan."

"Robertson & Wilder were paid \$2000 the other day for work done for the Territory."

"Suppose I refuse to pay warrants out of incidentals for the other departments, where would they be if the rule the Attorney General makes against me is established?"

"The whole trouble is that I am not one of the official family."

Treasurer Kepoikai has appealed to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, from the decision of J. H. Fisher, Auditor of the Territory of Hawaii.

In the matter of the appeal of A. N. Kepoikai, Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, from the decision of J. H. Fisher, Auditor of the Territory of Hawaii.

Four appellants A. N. Kepoikai, Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, respectively represent:

1. That he is the Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, and as such Treasurer is charged with the expenditure of the funds appropriated by law for the use of the Treasury Department of the Territory of Hawaii, including funds appropriated for "incidentals" of said Department.

(Continued on Page 5.)

BATTALION OF INFANTRY MAY REPLACE ARTILLERY

No information has been received by local army officers as to what infantry force has been designated to take the place of the 66th and 67th companies of artillery now located at Camp McKinley.

Captain McK. Williamson, depot quartermaster, and Col. McLellan, commandant of Camp McKinley, will probably receive their instructions in the first mail to arrive from Washington, there being no need of using the cable.

As infantry companies are smaller than artillery companies there is a probability that a battalion of infantry, comprising four companies, may replace the two companies of artillery. There is not enough barrack room to quarter four companies, but the overflow could easily be given shelter in tents. A battalion is a unit in the strength of a regiment, requiring a post commandant and a battalion staff.

CATHOLIC CHURCH OPPOSES CREMATION.

Cremation of the dead is not recognized by the Catholic Church, although in some instances in Honolulu, the burial of cremated Catholics has been performed by the priests of the local mission.

One of the fathers of the Catholic Mission, when asked what were the views of the Church regarding cremation, said yesterday:

"It has been the custom of the Church to bury the body, and it sees no reason why it should change the custom. The burial of the body represents, more or less, the burial of Christ, so that the bodies will later be glorified in Christ."

Another reason is that cremation was begun in Italy, about forty years ago, by a society which was opposed to the teachings of the Catholic Church, and cremation was a part of the Society's methods to show its hatred of the Church. The burial of the dead is a moral teaching of the Church.

"Of course where the civil authority requires bodies to be cremated for public reasons, the Church does not interfere, and will bury the ashes according to the usual custom. But no Catholic can will that his body be cremated and if this is done the body will not be given a Catholic burial."

"During the visitation of plague, several bodies of Catholics were cremated by order of the government. In these cases cremation was not done according to their wishes, and we officiated at their burial."

MONTEREY GOES TO CANTON.

HONGKONG, China, Feb. 4.—The U. S. monitor Monterey sailed today for Canton.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The House today passed the Diplomatic and Consular Bill.

HONOKAA TOWN MEETING FOR GOVERNOR'S BENEFIT

Hawaii's Executive Would Build Up the Party as Well as the Territory.

(Staff Correspondence.)

HONOKAA, Jan. 30.—A rousing public meeting and a visit to the coffee lands and homesteads above Honokaa were the features of the day spent in this village, the largest and probably the most progressive so far visited by the Governor's party. Honokaa is the metropolis of the Hamakua district and its people are well-organized. Half a dozen large stores, a number of smaller ones, and several hotels and eating houses give the town a fine appearance of prosperity.

VISIT TO COFFEE LANDS.

Leaving Maunaloa's house at six in the morning Gov. Carter, with Secretary Atkinson and Forester Hosmer visited the homesteads above Honokaa, being met en route by Manager Gibbs of Paauhau plantation and Guy Gere of the Public Works Department.

The homesteads seem to be prospering although many of them have been deserted for the time being. Impassable roads are held responsible for the disinclination of the homesteaders to live on their lands but this obstacle will soon be removed and the homesteads will be occupied again. The road to the three lots of homesteads was planned in a straight line, without regard to mountains and the path leads up an almost perpendicular precipice in places.

COFFEE CULTIVATION.

Nearly all of the twenty-acre homesteads have been planted in coffee and the trees presented a fine appearance. The cane is ripening rapidly and in a few weeks will be ready for harvesting. Some of the homesteads are also planted in cane which is doing well. The cane is sold to the neighboring plantations.

THE LOUISISON PLACE.

A brief stop was made at Louissou's coffee plantation where the party enjoyed some of the finely flavored coffee raised there. Altogether there are 1200 acres in coffee which is fast ripening. Seventy sacks of green coffee have already been picked and cleaned and shipped to market. Mr. Louissou expects to take off \$800 bags of clean coffee this season and the chances are that it will not be marketed at a loss as has been the case often in the past. There is a possibility now that the War Department may take a portion of the Hawaiian coffee crop and with the reputation the local product is making on the mainland the demand for it is growing rapidly.

THE TOWN MEETING.

Returning to Honokaa at ten o'clock a town meeting was held in the Lyceum which was attended by about a hundred citizens, the whites predominating.

Mr. A. Lidgate was chairman of the meeting and introduced Governor Carter to the assembled citizens. As few Hawaiians were in attendance no interpretation was necessary.

Mr. Lidgate in introducing the Governor said that it was the first time an executive had visited Honokaa and they were all pleased to meet him and to get an expression of his views.

Governor Carter said he was certainly pleased to see and meet the people of Honokaa. "I am certainly glad to meet all you pioneers, the men who have been foremost in building up the wealth and prosperity of Hawaii, the men who have done so much to raise the standard of living in the Islands. I admire greatly the way you have met the many difficulties which you have encountered. I hope to make this visit an annual affair and to see you every year (applause) and I do not want you to be afraid to come and meet me, and point out any mistakes that I make and to offer your advice and assistance. One man can do little alone but with the support and assistance of the people a great deal can be accomplished.

"What I have already seen has convinced me that there is a great amount of work to be done in building up the government and in changing the conditions of the past. It seems that in the building of roads in the past a good deal of money has been wasted, the money put on roads has flown into the sea. We want to change all that—for every dollar spent we want a dollar's worth returned. We don't want any money wasted through graft or fraud—and we don't want any money expended honestly and allowed to run into the sea.

"In the political field I stand as a Republican (applause) like our great President, for I believe that no gentleman has ever occupied the executive chair more fearlessly or more honestly than President Roosevelt. When I go out among the people and say these things I know I am opposing the traditions of the past, but I believe also that no government can be successful without the support of party organization. And I propose to give to Republicans positions at the disposal of the administration. By this I don't mean to make positions. I do not mean that politics shall be the first consideration for efficiency is always counted first and politics second, but politics will not be entirely disregarded.

Governor Carter said also that he wanted the men of the community not only with their contributions to the campaign fund but also by personally

getting into politics and using their own influence at elections. "A great deal has been done for the homesteaders above here," said the Governor, "but I don't believe they appreciate it or think that it was the Republican organization that helped to do that. If they want the assistance of the government they will always find that the best way to get it is by being with the party in control. Political reasons are not above everything and I do not intend to ignore my duty but we want the people to appreciate it and help us when we help them."

The Governor said that he believed the more elastic county government would do much towards satisfying the people of the islands. There was too much of a feeling that the government was entirely apart from the people. With the new knowledge obtained of the County Act by the court decisions, the Governor said that he did not believe a satisfactory County Act could be passed without Congressional help. Until there was a County Act, the Governor said he hoped to show that much could be accomplished in decentralizing the government.

The Governor spoke also of the bad roads through which he had passed but said he wished to compliment the road board of the district in the common sense shown by the roads already constructed. He said the task of changing old trails to modern roads was difficult and expensive and he believed Honokaa was setting a good example to the rest of the island in the work already done. He believed that a change of advantage might be made in the taxation scheme and instead of collecting road taxes according to population it might be assessed according to the needs of the district. He also believed that it might be wise, when the government set aside a sum for the permanent improvement of a road, that at the same time a certain percentage should be allotted each year for the maintenance of the road. It was useless to build a road and then allow it to go into ruin, and when a road was built the legislature might set aside a certain sum for repairs each year until resurfaced. In conclusion the Governor said he was glad to meet the people of Honokaa and intended to do what he could, and work early and late for the people of Hawaii.

ATKINSON'S REMARKS.

Secretary Atkinson said that it was his duty to report to the President, the official acts of the Governor and he intended to do it. He was interested in the success of the administration and would stand shoulder to shoulder with the Governor in giving the Territory a business-like administration. "And I hope that you will send to the legislature experienced men who are in sympathy with us and who will work with us," said Mr. Atkinson. He said that they hoped to stop reckless expenditure of money on the part of road boards. Conditions are changed, times are hard and the only way to get good times was to make every dollar that was spent show. Since the first of the year the government had saved a tremendous amount of money by cutting off needless expenses.

WANT A RESERVOIR.

Mr. Kaiser, a German citizen, said he had been a resident of Honokaa for sixteen years, and wanted to say what was most needed, was a reservoir. The people of the village had no water to drink, in the last drought he had sold water to the people at twenty-five cents a tin. "The people, they think I make bushels of money, but it was not so," said Kaiser. "I nearly got broke but they don't believe it." Mr. Kaiser said that they wanted \$20,000 for a water system. The homesteaders up above had been compelled to beg and steal their water and to fight for it, but still could not get enough.

Guy Gere was called upon for a statement of the appropriations made for the district by the legislature, and read off a list showing over \$50,000 at the disposal of the government, not counting an appropriation of \$42,000 for a new road in the loan bill. There was a long discussion of roads, the consensus of opinion being that the main road—Kukui to Ookaia—should be built first. The Waiwaea road will next be built.

Mr. Louissou wanted a road through from the homesteads. He said a good many of the homesteaders had left.

"What is the political complexion of those people, Republicans?" asked the Governor.

"Willing to be," replied Louissou. Manager Gibbs of Paauhau said that Hamakua always got appropriations but that the work was always left undone. The Governor replied that the remedy was for the people to send a legislature that would appropriate no more money than there was to spend and the Governor would then have no discretion, he would have to build what the legislature ordered.

Governor Carter said that he did not believe that Mud Lane could be abandoned altogether. Mr. Kaiser thought it should be. He told of how he had been unable to drive a team through that road, he had an empty wagon and fifteen mules hitched to it, but could not pull through. "Me and my bullock team made all the roads around here," said Kaiser. "We get a new road, but it is a connection with a road that is no road; they tell us that mud is good enough to fill the roads for us and tell

MRS. WILCOX WINS OUT

Cases Tried Yesterday Before Three Judges.

In the trespass case of Theresa O'wina Wilcox vs. Q. H. Berrey, the jury yesterday afternoon returned the following verdict:

"We the jury in the above entitled cause find for the plaintiff and against the defendant in the sum of \$159.60 damages, but we do not think the defendant had any malicious intent."

Exceptions were noted by the defendant, with notice of motion for a new trial.

Mrs. Wilcox sued Mr. Berrey for \$300 damages in the District Court, on account of his assigning an old judgment against her which included a debt to the Hawaiian News Co. which her husband, the late Robert Wilcox, had in the meantime settled. District Magistrate Dickey gave judgment for the defendant, from which the plaintiff appealed to the Circuit Court and a jury.

OTHER TRIALS.

Orpheum Company, Limited, vs. J. Oswald Lutted, assumpsit, is on trial before Judge De Bolt. C. W. Ashford for plaintiff; E. A. Douthett for defendant. The following jurors are sitting: Henry Cook, C. J. Ludvigsen, Jos. Asa, J. C. Axtell, D. J. Styrne, Geo. Dillingham, Chas. Kapule, John R. Moniz, Starr Kapu, John Andrews, Jos. Andrade and E. K. Aki.

Capital Building Co. (J. T. Egan and Philip Frear) vs. Henry Waterhouse & Co. is still on from Monday before Judge Gear and a jury.

Judge Robinson was engaged all yesterday, continuing this morning, with the jury waived trial of Magdon vs. Kalel, partition, resumed from last week. J. A. Magdon and J. Lightfoot for plaintiff; Frank Andrade for defendant.

APPEALS.

Exceptions from the Fourth Circuit Court, Hilo, by defendants in the case of Territory of Hawaii vs. Funakoshi and Watanabe have been entered on the Supreme Court calendar.

Hyman Bros. vs. Sing Wam and W. A. Whiting, exceptions from the First Circuit, has been forwarded to the Supreme Court calendar.

In the case of Southard Hoffmann, Jr. vs. E. B. Friel, the defendant before Judge De Bolt withdrew his appeal from the District Court.

Sheriff Brown Leaves for Hilo.

High Sheriff Brown left for Hilo yesterday on police business. While in Hilo he will try to make arrangements for the installation of the Gamewell fire and police alarm box system but the telephone people in Hilo are said to be blocking this by refusing the department free use of their poles for stringing the wires.

us to travel on it; that we got web feet. Sure." Kaiser also wanted a new road to the homesteads.

"How much would it cost?" asked the Governor.

"I have no idea," said Kaiser. "I am not an engineer, I am a driver."

Kaiser also told of a man whose horses had lost their front legs in coming down "Mud Lane." He had a special wagon made for the trip but it could not stand the pace.

Chas. Williams and Manager Forbes also talked about roads. The latter said that the people of Waipio didn't want to come to Honokaa to get to Waiwaea. Mr. Gibbs said it was impossible to build new roads out of the current funds. Gov. Carter stated that the six months appropriation bill could be expended only for necessary expenses of the government and that no new roads could be built from such a fund. The six months bill provided \$5,000 for the district and this would have to be used only for maintenance, which would allow \$15,000 for the eighteen months remaining before the legislature met again.

Mr. Lidgate read a statement showing that in the past five years Honokaa had paid in \$350,000 in taxes and in return only \$97,000 had been spent on the roads. Gov. Carter said that the figures were interesting and instructive, but that the weather man was largely to blame for the condition of the roads.

He said also that it illustrated forcibly the necessity for setting aside a fund to keep roads in repair.

Representative Fernandez also called attention to the need of a schoolhouse in the Ookaia end of the district, where he said there were forty children who had to go three miles to Honokaa to school. Secretary Atkinson said that the school was provided for in the loan fund but that it did no good to make such appropriations unless a teacher was also provided for in the regular bill.

In concluding the meeting Governor Carter said he believed in providing schools in the Territory. He stated that he believed in the women of Hawaii and thought that when the Hawaiian women were in favor of a thing they generally got it.

A lunch was served to the party in the Lyceum and the party started on to Ookaia. On the way a stop was made at the Horner place where tea was served and the ladies of the district were received by the Governor.

This evening the stop was made with Manager W. G. Walker of Ookaia plantation who also spread a fine dinner for the members of the party.

L. M.

"Please, mother says, can you let her have a art ounce of this ere radium she have read so much about in the paper?"—Punch.

LECTURE AT PUNAHOU

Mrs. Mary R. Smith of Stanford Talks.

A large and representative gathering of the thinking people of Honolulu was present in Faunali Hall at Punahou College last evening to listen to an interesting and valuable address by Mrs. Mary Roberts Smith, of Stanford University, on "The Subjective Causes of Poverty in Cities."

The unusually large audience attested to the merit of the subject and the lecturer's growing popularity in educational circles of Honolulu.

The lecture was given under the auspices of the Young Men's Research Club, and was the first of a series of three to be given by Mrs. Smith under the same auspices.

"One of the most pertinent statements made by the talented educator was that no charity can ever be of any permanent value which does not stop the causes of poverty. To prevent sickness, which was one of the primal causes, fresh air and good water must, among other things, be supplied. To stop intemperance, another deep rooted cause, the charity worker must ascertain why people drink and supply something else if possible.

In opening her subject Mrs. Smith said one question which is often put to her is, what is sociology? Her answer to that broad and very general question is that sociology is a very modern English-American outgrowth of the subject of economics. Economics is confined largely to the study of world production and distribution of commodities and goods. That is what is generally taught in the universities under the title of economics. Sociology has only recently come to be a respectable subject. Sociology, roughly speaking, is the study of man in association, the reaction of the individual actions of men upon one another when they form society. If Robinson Crusoe were on his island all alone, it would be impossible to develop sociology, but so soon as you have him acted upon by Friday then we have what is called sociology.

Sociology is divided into two great fields of study. One of them is theoretical, embracing the principles of sociology, and the other is applied sociology, or philanthropy.

Theoretical sociology investigates the remote and fundamental causes of man's action in association, while applied sociology deals with immediate causes and attempts to find remedies for pathological conditions. These conditions are not ideal. Applied sociology goes further than to investigate the causes. It suggests remedies. This the speaker more clearly pointed out by suggesting chemistry, wherein certain results are obtained from certain combinations, or causes. Applied chemistry is directed, for instance, to the drying of materials, the making of salt and soda, etc. That is practical chemistry.

The basis of all charitable work is to make a diagnosis of the causes and then to proceed to find a palliative. Charity in earlier times was almost wholly ameliorative. This is typified in the middle ages when the practice of medicine was ameliorative, done entirely by the monks and nuns. In the history of the time nothing is found giving reasons why one man should be rich and the other poor. There was absolutely no study of these matters. In the 19th century the world began the task.

Charity of the ameliorative sort was considered right. In the eighteenth century there was a tremendous human effervescence, with political upheavals. In short, it was the effort of the common man to make himself heard on the one hand, and the question, on the other hand, of ascertaining how far his rights extended. There was an extraordinary impetus given to humanitarian effort by the breaking down of political, social and religious barriers.

The first attempts to ascertain the causes of poverty were made by Malthus. In America, Henry George, the Single Tax theorist, continued the investigations. The first discussion of the causes was purely philosophic. Since the middle of the nineteenth century there has been an enormous increase in the number of scientific and practical workers among the poor, whose first-hand knowledge affords a more accurate basis for conclusions. The world has never before seen such an expansion in philanthropic effort as is going on in England and America. The growth of Christianity, the speaker contended, has produced an extraordinary development of humanitarianism. It is not true that the poor were unworthy, any more than that the rich were worthy. Men have given to charity all out of proportion to their substance, and this to the poor had been a hindrance rather than a help, and has produced pauperism.

As an instance of this she cited the competition of founding hospitals in Paris at one time to obtain the children of women who wanted to be rid of their offspring. It proved an easy manner to rid themselves of distasteful encumbrances, and it was an aid to crime.

The most important observer of practical charity is Mr. Charles Booth who has spent his life and a fortune in understanding and describing accurately the poverty-stricken population of East London. His six volumes contain accurate statistical and social descriptions of rent, food, clothing and living expenses, of wages received and kind of labor done, of sanitary conditions and social environment of thousands of working families.

In the United States the first observer and writer on a large scale was Prof. Amos G. Warner whose book on American charities is now a classic of phil-

anthropy. These men have been followed and supplemented by other workers and writers, so that now the literature of applied sociology is large, and adequate to the establishment of some important conclusions.

It has become evident that there are two great classes of causes tending to poverty and degeneration, the subjective, or those inherent in the man himself, and the objective, or those inherent in the present organization of society. The most striking fact about the subjective causes is that the same causes appear in all the studies in both Europe and America.

There are five great causes of poverty, as follows: Sickness, intemperance, incapacity, sensuality, unemployableness. These causes will vary however, in cases of persons. With aged persons there is a general breaking down because of illness which is the natural cause of premature old age. Sensuality is a direct cause and will appear higher among women than among men because it is more serious with women. Intemperance is a form of incapacity. The classification was arbitrary, Mrs. Smith explained, but it was the only means to arrive at an understanding of human nature to get at some judicious action by classifying the masses of men into sections so that they may be more easily comprehended, much as one piles money, ten pieces to a pile. That is the object of statistics. The causes vary, and no one cause operates alone. Mrs. Roberts took for example a drunken husband. Going behind the cause of his intemperance, it may be found that his wife has a violent temper and drives him from home on occasions until he finds solace in a saloon, and from being a moderate drinker he drank to excess. This resulted in the breaking up of the home. There were no hard and fast rules. The main causes are too often interwoven with minor ones.

The classification given by Mrs. Smith constitutes by far the greatest part of the characteristics of the poverty-stricken classes. The speaker dismissed each of the causes at length, emphasizing especially their complexity and interdependence and quoting the old saying that "poor folks have poor ways."

FEDERAL JOBS YOU MIGHT GET

Examinations for the Civil Service as indicated below, are scheduled for February, 1904.

Further information may be obtained by consulting Prof. Alexander, Mr. McCoy, Mr. Kenake, Mr. R. S. Stackable or Mr. A. B. Ingalls.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination on February 17-18, 1904, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill eighteen vacancies in the position of copyist (male), at \$900 per annum, in the Bureau of Pensions, and other similar vacancies as they may occur, for which applications will be received until the hour of closing business on Feb. 16th, 1904.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination on February 24, 1904, at the places mentioned in the accompanying list, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill a vacancy in the position of magazine attendant, New York Navy Yard, Naval Magazine, Dover, N. J., at \$2 per diem, and other similar vacancies as they may occur, for which applications will be received until the hour of closing business on Feb. 23rd, 1904.

ROUMANIA WOULD HEAR OF HAWAII

From "The Blue Danube" has come a request to the Hawaii Promotion Committee to forward a number of mounted photographs and literature on Hawaii, which will be distributed among the agents on the line of the Danube Steam Navigation Company, Wm. Gruner, general superintendent of the system, with headquarters at Galatz, Roumania, has asked for the information, and the next mail to the coast will carry a considerable stock to him.

The superintendent states in a postal card that he may be of some service in informing travellers about Hawaii.

The Promotion Committee has some very fine photographs which are obtained through the usual sources, but most of the stock pictures taken, and to be sold by photographers, are generally of familiar scenes in the Islands. Amateur photographers oftentimes hit upon some unusually attractive picturesque features of scenery and the Promotion Committee is anxious to secure copies to send to the mainland for exhibition purposes.

WARRANTS AGAIN TO BE REGISTERED

Treasurer A. N. Kepoikai gives notice this morning that payment of warrants on current expenditures account, excepting for salaries and pay rolls, will be deferred from date of yesterday. Unpaid warrants will be registered and draw interest of five per cent per annum. In an interview with an Advertiser reporter, the Treasurer stated that this arrangement was indefinite in duration. It will therefore last until the Territorial funds are replenished from incoming taxes.

Mr. Kepoikai further said that warrants were being issued without question under the appropriation bills of the 1903 session. Nothing more is heard about a test case regarding the validity of expenditures under these measures.

"De trouble with dat man," said Erasmus Pinkley, "is dat he's too ambitious." "But he won't work," answered Miss Miami Brown. "No. He's one o' dese people dat would rather 'magine' hisself ridin' in a automobile dan git down to business an' push a wheelbarrow."—Washington Star.

BEFORE THE POLICE JUDGE

Turkoman Drops Her Case Against Frank.

Except for the presence of the Turk woman who came to withdraw the charge against her husband, business was slow in the police court yesterday. The case of Leon Straus, attorney, charged with cashing a warrant that did not belong to him went over for a week. Yeghura Garcia, a Porto Rican, charged with larceny got the benefit of a nolle prosequi. Another Porto Rican, Pedro Roca, alias Frederico Rodriguez, was committed to the circuit court for trial on a charge of having drawn a razor on another Porto Rican. Two taps appeared on charges of being common nuisances and His Honor made it four dollars each and costs.

Then Albert Kaiser, an old German, and almost blind, was brought up. A woman owned a dog. Yesterday the dog was found to have a hole in its side from which blood was flowing. Kaiser was seen to have a knife. Therefore he was guilty. At least this is what the neighbors thought and that is what they told the judge. The judge decided that Kaiser was not guilty of attempting to murder the dog.

Sam Fox had been drunk but forfeited half of six dollars in order to save himself a lecture. So was Joe Fraga, but he came into court and was assessed three dollars and costs.

The next name was "C. Macpherson." "Here is a chance to do a good turn for a fellow from the land of my ancestors," thought the Scotch judge. But the alleged Scotchman turned out to be a Porto Rican. However, the judge detected that he had been associating with the Scotch considerably during the previous night and considered that his entertainment was worth about three dollars and the regulation costs.

Then "Mary Morris," alias Mrs. J. H. Love, appeared to answer to three charges of assault and battery. She was an attractive looking woman. It appeared that Mary had been in a rough house in which she had more or less battered the persons of Miss An Chuck, Mrs. Jos. Vieira, and Mrs. Lapana. There were four nationalities represented in the trouble and according to all accounts it was interesting. Mary found one of the women wearing a new shawl. She had mislaid a lap robe and declared that the new shawl had been made from the lap covering. She charged the ladies with this offense and the piffle followed. Judge Lindsay made it "five dollars and costs."

Farm Corn appeared. He is not one of the original small farmers but is a sleek-looking young Chinaman. He had been a shareholder in the Fidelity Insurance Company. Another Chinaman had said naughty things concerning the Fidelity. Arguments ensued and Farm Corn had refuted the other fellow's arguments by a vigorous use of his fists. He paid a dividend of five dollars to the court.

WHEN LADIES PLAY THE HOST

The Leap Year dance of Mrs. Mary Gunn, set for February 12, holds some what of an innovation in its plan as far as Honolulu is concerned. The whole expense of the ball, which is held at the Hawaiian Hotel, is borne by the ladies who have the privilege of electing their gentlemen guests and the latter are practically out of it as far as choice is concerned of those who are to be present or who are to join in the dances.

Each lady to whom the invitation to participate in the dance has been sent, possesses the privilege, in exchange for the subscription as notified, of inviting two gentlemen. During the evening the gentlemen will take the second place being relegated to wall-flower positions if the ladies so choose while the latter play cavalier.

The ladies, taking advantage of their "once-in-four-years" privilege, will range the floor and choose whom they will take for partners while the only attribute of choice left the gentlemen will be the borrowed retort of "my card is full I am afraid." As the ladies "pay the piper" they "have a right to choose the dance" and woman will dominate the Leap Year Ball to its inevitable success.

Sample Verdict.

Oghara "Hei'u's" body was found hanging to a tree at Honomale, Maui, and a coroner's jury found the following verdict:

"We, the coroners, do hereby agree the cause of death of the said person who is found suicide a Jap, and, he himself took his own life by tying a piece of cloth around his own neck and let fall his body to be hang.

"The person is supposed his death took place about three months ago."

Turpin—"Come with me to the zoo." Jenks—"No, thank you. I'll stay at home. My daughter does the kangaroo walk, my second daughter talks like a parrot, my son laughs like a hyena, my wife watches me like a hawk, my cook is as cross as a bear, and my mother-in-law says I am an old gorilla. When I go anywhere I want a change."—Tid-Bits.

Howes—"Don't like this cold weather, eh? Why, only last summer you were complaining of the heat." Barnes—"Not of the heat itself, but rather because of its untimeliness. It would be all right if reserved for such weather as this."—Boston Transcript.

A NEW WAY TO STOCK UP

How a Hardware Co.'s Concern Was Robbed.

Yim Chan, bookkeeper for the Chinese Hardware company of Sing Chan & Co., King street, Palama, was arrested last night and held by the police under heavy bail on a charge of grand larceny. The incidents leading to his arrest as told in the charges filed against him by I. S. Dillingham, manager of the Pacific Hardware Company, and Percy Benson, treasurer of the same company, make a novel story. Yim Chan is alleged to have used a young half-Chinese boy, William Ayau, who is employed as a clerk in the Pacific Hardware Company's store, in carrying out a new game.

In the presence of Manager Dillingham and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, last night, Percy Benson, treasurer of the company, made the following statement concerning the affair:

"For about five months," said Mr. Benson, "this boy, William Ayau, a clerk in the store and a son of a Chinaman who has been a trusted employee of the company for about twenty years, has been taking a certain number of original entries of charges against Sing Chan & Co. every month before they were entered on the ledgers of our company and also taking the said tags and the bills made out by our billing clerk of goods sold to Sing Chan & Co., and selling them to the Chinese firm. He would take this bill and the original sale tag to the firm of Sing Chan & Co. and for a small proportion of the amount of the bill would receipt it in full and surrender the original sale tag to them as a guarantee that no charge for the goods would be entered against them upon our books. The boy would keep the money he received from Sing Chan & Co.

"When a quantity of goods sold at wholesale in our store is ordered the selling clerk makes out a tag, showing the quantity and the price. This card then goes to the shipping room. The goods are made up and the tag is then sent to the billing clerk. The clerk makes out a bill which is sent with the goods. Then the tag goes to the manager, Mr. Dillingham, and after he looks it over it is the duty of young Ayau to take all the tags for the day and arrange them in alphabetical order and take them to the bookkeeper. However, before taking them to the bookkeeper young Ayau abstracted nearly all of the tags and bills of the Sing Chan Company. He then took them to the debtors, collected a small amount of the bill for himself, receipted the bill in full, and turned over to them the sale tags, thus destroying all of our record concerning the sale except the receipts which our dry drivers took when delivering the goods.

"During the last month Mr. Dillingham noted that the tags concerning goods sold to the Sing Chan Company seemed to indicate heavy purchases on their part. He looked up the ratings of the firm and at the end of the month asked the bookkeeper concerning their account. By referring to the ledger he found that they were charged with but a small amount in comparison with the goods he remembered had been shipped them. He became suspicious and this afternoon called in Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth. Mr. Dillingham then got the receipts which had been taken by dry drivers for the amount of goods delivered during the month to the firm and found that a wide discrepancy existed between the amount of goods they were charged with on the ledger and the amount they had actually receipted for. On investigating, the boy was called in and after a few minutes admitted that he had been doing as I have previously outlined. The boy was frightened. We had a bill in hand then for \$141 against the Sing Chan Company. This bill was given to the boy. We also gave him the original sale tags. Then he went to the Sing Chan Co. Mr. Chillingworth, Mr. Dillingham, and myself accompanied him. When we reached the store we played outside. The boy entered, handed over the bill, the original evidence of the sale, received twenty-five dollars, and then receipted their bill for the whole \$141. As he came out of the store we en-

tered. The bookkeeper, Yim Chan, had the documents in front of him. Mr. Chillingworth immediately arrested him. He declared he had simply paid the \$25 on account and made no effort to explain why he had received a receipt in full and the original tag of the sale.

Mr. Dillingham stated that from the evidence they had already secured they thought that the firm's loss through this swindle was considerable.

SHE ASKED TO BE LOCKED UP

A ragged specimen of humanity faced Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth yesterday afternoon. She was a little native girl. She did not state her age but perhaps she was fourteen. She had a sad, little face, and this bore two heavy black rings around the eyes. She wanted to be locked up for the night. She was guilty of no crime but thought she ought to be locked up to restrain someone else from committing a crime. And she made a very pathetic picture. A Chinese second-hand dealer would have been unwilling to give more than twenty cents for her entire outfit of dress.

This was Lizzie Akoni. She said that her father had given her a cruel beating. He had whipped her badly. Her black rimmed eyes were ample evidence of this fact. She wanted the Deputy Sheriff to have her committed to the Girls' Reform School for the remainder of her minority.

The Deputy Sheriff told her he could not do this. He advised her to go home. At five o'clock when the general offices of the police station closed she was still hanging around. She made a final appeal to be locked up for the night so that she could at least have a place to sleep where she would not be beaten.

Then Chillingworth took her to "Jack." "Jack" was on duty as receiving clerk. "Lizzie Akoni," said the deputy. The name was written on the blotter. Then he simply said "investigation" and the turnkey took her below. And Lizzie looked very happy as she smiled back just as the jail doors were closing on her slim retreating figure.

"TEN DOLLAR" CLUB HOUSE FOR SALE

The headquarters of the famous "Ten-Dollar-Club" of Japanese procurers, is to be sold under the hammer shortly. The building is on Liliha street above School street, on the Ewa side. It is a large structure, built originally by Masuda, of Iwilei fame.

The building has had a checkered career, and its end comes with the imprisonment of the men who comprised the "Ten-Dollar-Club." The building was used to house the women who were held or owned by the club, for living quarters by day. At night the women were sent to various places about town, principally Iwilei.

GAMBLERS PAID GOOD WAGES

The gambling houses down town which hurriedly closed up on Tuesday on learning that a raid was planned, are said to have been doing a big business. A young man who seems to have some knowledge of the men who ran the joints, said yesterday that business was so good that the assistants received \$6 a day.

FROM FRYING PAN INTO THE FIRE

Ventura Garcia is in the toils again. He is a Porto Rican who secured his freedom from trial on a charge of larceny on Tuesday by informing the police that he had seen the escaped convict, Pedro, and would assist the police in capturing him.

On Tuesday night while searching Iwilei for Pedro Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth met Garcia. He asked him what he was doing there. He said he had visited a friend and was then on his way home. He also stated that he had met Pedro and that the latter had attempted to stab him. A few minutes afterwards a Japanese was robbed of \$15 at the spot where Chillingworth had seen Garcia. The police found Garcia in Kakaako and his victim identified him as the robber. Garcia will see Judge Lindsay in the police court again this morning.

New Gospel Mission.

Ed. G. R. Penney, who has been doing missionary work in the West Indies and British Guiana, on the lines of the Four-Fold Gospel, Christ, our Saviour, Sanctifier, Healer, and soon coming King, will open a New Gospel Mission tonight on Beretania street near the corner of Emma street, next door to the Perfection Bakery. Meetings will be held every night, except Saturday night, at 7 o'clock and on the Lord's day at 10:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. Seats free. All are invited to attend. Come and hear the gospel in its fulness.

RODRIGUEZ THE PORTO RICAN IS HERE IN TOWN



Pedro Rodriguez, the desperate Porto Rican who escaped from Oahu Prison.

The many vile dens of Kakaako were scoured from top to bottom last night by the police in a search for Pedro, the desperate Porto Rican convict, who had been seen in town.

Last evening two Porto Rican boys were standing on the railway station corner of King street. Pedro jumped off an electric car, coming from Kailhi. He saw the boys and gave them each a quarter telling them that they were to say they had not seen him. Then he got into a cab and was driven away. One boy ran to the Police Station and told the story. The other ran to a policeman on the beat and told the same story. According to the boys Pedro drove away in hack No. 269. The driver of this cab was looked up and he admitted that he had hauled a Porto Rican answering Pedro's description and that he took him to Fischer's place in Kakaako. Pedro was dressed in a new suit and showed \$45.

About the same time the police learned from some one at Waiapahu that Pedro had entered the railway station there; had purchased a ticket and took a train for town. It is supposed that he got off the cars near Moanalua and then walked until he reached the terminus of the Kailhi electric car line, and by car journeyed to the corner where he met the two Porto Rican boys.

At Fischer's lodging house, in Kakaako the proprietor stated that he saw Pedro run through his yard and that other Porto Ricans were negotiating with him to have him hide the man for the night. He said that they had promised him fifty dollars. By tonight he told Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth he would have Pedro in the toils, would have thus secured the police reward and also the fifty dollars that Pedro's friends would put up.

Back of the whole incident lies an interesting story. Fischer's lodging house is the hanging out place of a big batch of Porto Ricans. It is an old ramshackle structure containing many small rooms. It is reached from Queen street easily by the rear entrance—is through a long tortuous lane leading in from Richards street. At one time Pedro lived there. It was claimed that his robberies had netted him a large sum of money and that he had this hidden about the place and that he also had stowed away there a diamond pin that was valued at from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars. His arrest and conviction of the General Miles' robbery had prevented him from disposing of the gem. It was claimed that the latter was still hidden about the premises. This story was noised all about

among the Porto Rican colony in Kakaako. Envious eyes were cast at Pedro but the other Porto Ricans feared that their lives would be taken if they disturbed his wealth. Even then he had a "tough reputation among toughs," and such a reputation is a pretty fierce one.

But when Pedro was sent to prison conditions changed. With him safe behind the bars every Porto Rican in Kakaako was anxious to get his cached treasure. There was an immediate demand at Fischer's for Pedro's former room. This was a little place about seven feet square. It has no ventilation except what is afforded by a smaller door yet the call for the room was unanimous. A pair of Porto Ricans would rent the room of Fischer. They would then lock themselves in and put in a week's time searching every nook and corner of the place in an effort to find the treasure. When they left the room they would be shadowed by other Porto Ricans who wished to learn if they had got it. In this way the room has been constantly occupied by Porto Ricans since Pedro resigned there. The treasure has not been found.

When Pedro escaped from Oahu Prison every one of those Porto Ricans faded out of sight. They were afraid Pedro might kill them if he knew they had been searching for his fortune.

Last night many Porto Ricans visited the police station. They had clues to furnish and of course wanted pay for them. The following dialogue, conducted in a whisper between a Porto Rican and a police officer shows about what the stories were they told:

"You see Pedro tonight?" was the query.

"Yes, I see Pedro. I find him for you. You pay cash. Then I go coast quick."

"How was Pedro dressed?"

"Coat, no not like yours. One other kind. Pants, no not white, some other kind. Shoes, no not black, some other kind. Hat, no not old hat, new hat. I get you Pedro all right. You wait. Don't trust that man with straw hat. He Pedro's friend. You best lock him up. I catch Pedro. You know me. I catch one Porto Rican for you before. Sabe?"

"All right," responded the officer. It was useless to say anything more.

But the police scoured the whole place. They took charge of all kinds of Porto Ricans. They examined them and they looked them over carefully

(Continued on page 7.)

Reported to Have Come by Train and Trolley and Gone to Kakaako--- Given Away by Boys to Police.

ARTILLERYMEN TO GO IN APRIL NEXT

(Special Cablegram to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, FEB. 2.—THE ARTILLERY COMMANDS AT HONOLULU WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO FORT ROSECRANS, SAN DIEGO, CAL., IN APRIL NEXT AND INFANTRY WILL BE ASSIGNED TO TAKE THEIR PLACE.

DEFECTIVE PRESERVES

The Examinations of Food Last Month.

R. A. Duncan, Food Commissioner, reports to the president of the Board of Health having examined 33 samples of milk in January.

MILK BLACK LIST.

Of four samples examined at private request, two were found below standard.

Of the milk samples taken on the street by the milk inspector, two were found below standard. One was from a Japanese driver for Manoa ranch, the other from A. Ludlow.

The following is the main portion of the remainder of the Food Commissioner's report:

DEFECTIVE PRESERVES.

The following brands of jams and jellies were examined with results as follows:

Current jam, "Alvarado Packing Co.," Alvarado, California, bought from T. Ah Ping, Beretania street, contains glucose.

Orange jelly, "Rose Brand," Santa Rosa Packing Co., Santa Rosa, California, bought from Wing Sang & Co., Nuuanu street, contains glucose.

Raspberry jam, "Epicurean Brand," H. Levi & Co., San Francisco, California. Bought from Y. Wo Sing, Nuuanu street, contains glucose.

Raspberry jam, "Cutting Packing Co.," San Francisco, California. Bought from Y. Wo Sing, Nuuanu street, contains glucose.

Blackberry jam, "Epicurean Brand," H. Levi & Co., San Francisco, California. Bought from Y. Wo Sing & Co., Fort street, contains glucose.

Strawberry preserves (in glass), "Tea Garden Brand," Pacific Coast Syrup Co., San Francisco, California. Contains glucose.

The following brands were found to be prepared with cane sugar without admixture with glucose:

Strawberry jam, "Code-Portwood Canning Co.," San Francisco, California.

Apricot jam, "Crosse & Blackwell," London England.

Current jam, "Cutting Packing Co.," San Francisco, California.

Plum jam, "Long Syrup Refining Co.," San Francisco, California.

MILK FRAUD.

The above goods were on sale in the various grocery stores of the city and, while not all the brands of this class were examined, the results give an idea of the extent of adulteration in medium priced goods.

The substitution of glucose, a cheaper sugar, for the higher priced cane sugar, is an adulteration under the provisions of Act 50, Section 3 (b2), Session Laws of 1903.

Glucose properly manufactured is a healthful food and no objection can be raised to its use in food products, when sold under a label stating its presence. Purchasers of fruit products naturally expect the sweetening to be due to cane sugar, and when there is a substitution of a cheaper sugar, without the buyer's knowledge, a mild form of fraud is being practiced.

WATER FOR POI.

One sample of water from an irrigating ditch supplying a poi shop was examined for its fitness for that purpose. The analysis (given below) shows it to contain an excess of organic matter from vegetable sources, but, aside from this defect, it is fairly pure water, and may be safely used for that purpose:

	Parts per million.
Free ammonia055
Albuminoid175
Chlorine	20.9
Nitrogen as nitrites	Trace
Nitrogen as nitrates	Trace
Required oxygen	7.95
Total solids	150.0

OTHER ARTICLES.

Two samples of wine were examined at request of private parties; no cause for complaint found.

One sample salt on complaint of private party was examined. Contained 99 per cent sodium chloride, with carbonate and sulphate in small amount. The sample is a very pure commercial salt.

Five samples of poi were examined for possible adulterants. No evidence of the addition of flour, or other foreign starch, or of mineral substances was found.

Russia and Japan.

What are the servants doing? Tell us if you can. Perhaps they are reviewing "Russia and Japan!" "Want your breakfast! In a hurry!" Oh, be patient, man. Listen to the servants' worry. "Russia and Japan!" Be prepared for any outburst. "No sabe! Me no can!" "Puni puni!" Is not the worst, "Russia and Japan!"

MORAL.

If you want your Advertiser, Do not send your man! Be yourself an early riser. "Russia and Japan!"

—Subscriber.

LIVE FISH PRIVILEGES

Request to Board of Health From Company.

Dr. W. H. Mays, presiding; F. C. Smith, Mark P. Robinson, John C. Lane and E. C. Winston, members; Dr. J. S. R. Pratt, city sanitary officer; O. Charlock, secretary, and Miss Mae Weir, stenographer, were present at the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon.

EXECUTIVE ACTS APPROVED.

Changes in the pay roll to conform to the reduction of appropriation, as made by Dr. Cooper, president, were approved.

The president's action in granting Dr. E. J. Boyes a permit to visit the Leger Settlement, was also approved, together with his action on a matter presented to him in a letter from W. R. Castle.

LIVE FISH INDUSTRY.

A petition was read from H. W. S. Edmunds, manager of the Inter-Island Live Fish Co. It asked for permission to establish not more than ten shops in Honolulu, also that street sales from vehicles specially prepared be allowed, for disposing of live fish by the company. The petition was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Winston, Smith and Robinson.

ADVANCING NEW ASYLUM.

A report was presented by the committee on the Insane Asylum, signed by Dr. Mays, Messrs. Smith, Winston and Robinson.

It approved of the present site for the new building.

It recommended that the Superintendent of Public Works be requested by the Board to call for plans, to be submitted to the Board, at as early a date as convenient.

It recommended that the Public Works Department be requested to remove the stone crusher from the Asylum site at once.

The report was adopted. Dr. Sloggett, superintendent of the Insane Asylum, was voted a member ex officio of the committee.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

A resolution with regard to cemeteries was, at the chairman's suggestion, deferred to a full meeting of the Board.

Dr. Mays, as chairman of a committee to consider a letter from the mainland about "clean paper money," recommended that the letter be laid on the table, as there was not much paper money used in this Territory. Adopted.

Mr. Smith, for the committee on four insanitary houses at Iwilei, was granted further time.

A petition of Young Tuck for permission to open a general market on the Ewa-makal corner of King and Kakaulike streets was, at the suggestion of Mr. Lane, referred to a special committee for investigation. Messrs. Winston, Smith and Lane were appointed as the committee.

Another petition from Mrs. Kaatili Nu, renewing her request that the Board take care of her four children and allow her husband to wait on herself at the Settlement, was, on motion of Mr. Winston, indefinitely postponed.

Reports of different officers of the Board, as appear elsewhere, were read and filed. With respect to a nuisance reported by the city sanitary officer, Messrs. Lane and Robinson and Dr. Mays were appointed a committee of inspection.

INSPECTOR KEEN'S JANUARY REPORT

E. G. Keen, inspector of buildings, plumbing and house sewers, has reported to the president of the Board of Health the following as the work of his office for the month of January:

Number of plumbing plans received and permits issued for same, 37.

Number of final certificates issued, being number of separate pieces of plumbing finished, 42.

Number of sewer connections made, 17.

Number of building permits received, 12, of which 11 were approved and 1 returned, being in violation of the regulations.

Six building sites were inspected, two inspections were made of buildings under construction, and twenty-three inspections made where interior changes were to be made, and in four cases 1 investigated nuisances and had the same abated.

Total number of inspections made during the month, 245.

"Well, Snowball," said the patron to the dusky waiter, "how did you ever come by a name like that?" "Well, mah, I was born in Chicago. Reckon yer never seen a Chicago snowball, sah!"—Yonkers Statesman.

HOW PEDRO WAS CAUGHT

Went Up the Road and Was Halted There.

After playing hide and seek with the police for a night, in town Pedro Rodriguez, the Porto Rican convict, skipped out to the country again early yesterday morning. By this move he lost his liberty, for he was nabbed at Puuloa by the police. He was taken so quickly that he had no opportunity to use a long dirk which was found on his person. Immediately after his capture he subsided into the most innocent sort of a terror. He smiled at all and sundry, expressed sorrow that he had left the prison, and had a large number of fancy little stories to tell.

As stated by the Advertiser yesterday morning Pedro had spent the most of Tuesday night in Honolulu. He had been in the toughest district of Kakaako with Porto Rican friends, but the search of the district by the police scared him so much that he went to Waikiki. Later he took a walk to Palama. About half past one o'clock yesterday morning Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth learned that his quarry was in Palama. The police then made a hurried search of all the known resorts of Porto Ricans there but could not find their man. According to Pedro's own story he knew that the police were hot on his trail and before daylight he left Palama and walked to Puuloa.

Deputy Sheriff Fernandez of Ewa was also making a search for Pedro. He had his men posted so that he could intercept the convict if the latter made the journey either to or from Honolulu. Philip, a part Portuguese officer and another officer named Peter were on watch at the Puuloa switch. Early in the morning they spied a man sneaking along the edge of a cane field about half a mile away. The man seemed to be approaching them so they hid in the cane and waited for him to pass. It was Rodriguez. He came along in front of them and as he did so Philip pounced on him. Before the Porto Rican knew what had happened he had been pinned to the ground. He could make no resistance. Officer Philip telephoned to Deputy Sheriff Fernandez that he had his man and Fernandez went to Puuloa, took charge of the Porto Rican, and later landed him in the police station in Honolulu. On Pedro's person was found about eight dollars in money and he was dressed in clothes he had purchased from a Chinaman at Waipahu.

Pedro was an interesting specimen of humanity as he stood behind his cell bars and talked to an Advertiser reporter yesterday afternoon. He spoke a sort of pigeon English. He said that when he arrived in Hawaii he went to work on a plantation at Waipahu. He liked the work and kept at it for about four months. Then other Porto Ricans who had been living in Kakaako went to him and told him of the great wealth of the islands, of all the money that could be made by a young man like Pedro if he would join them in town. Pedro says he came into town and entered the big colony of vagrants at Kakaako. After that date he ceased to work. He declared himself an expert at "seven-eleven" and said that he had made much money in that way. Then he fell into the hands of the police and was sent up on a two years' sentence for the burglary of General Miller's room.

This is the way he describes his entrance to Oahu Prison: "When I go there I say that I like see boss. I see Boss Henry. Then I say to him: 'Suppose you make all right for me. I pay you five hundred dollars. I pay quick and I go back United States on steamer. You never see me again. I stay another place from this. No more trouble. Suppose you take five hundred dollars I go. What you say, boss?' Then Boss Henry he look very angry for just few minutes. I think he will strike me. But he smile and say, 'Suppose you serve out your

"I Roughed It"

Many of us have to work hard all day long. We cannot care for ourselves as we would. No wonder our blood gets out of order, becoming thin and impure. This produces boils, eruptions, nervousness, indigestion, and great weakness.



We have this photograph and letter from Mr. John H. H. of Waikiki, New South Wales. He says: 'I have suffered it a great deal, being working in stone, exposed to the heat and have often had poor food. My blood frequently becomes impure and I have eruptions, boils, and become generally run down. But Ayer's Sarsaparilla takes hold of the every time, makes my blood pure and brings me right up.'

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparilla." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Take Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla. They aid in purifying the blood, and they cure constipation and biliousness.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

time. Then you can go away and no pilikia. We will not let you go away until all done what sentence says." Pedro insisted that Warden Henry of the prison was not a business man or he would have accepted this offer. Then Pedro added: "Suppose Charlie (meaning the Deputy Sheriff) say for me all right go coast. I give much money. No pilikia. I go way." He declared he had plenty of money and that this was his life in the island district. He laughed when questioned concerning the diamond pin story which had set all of the vagrants in Kakaako searching for wealth. "Me no fool," he said, "me keep plenty money in gold. Nothing else. That much better."

But when Pedro spoke of his treatment in Oahu Prison he showed anger. He declared that one of the inmates had cruelly whipped him on every possible occasion. He is a light looking Porto Rican and from his life of idleness in Kakaako his muscles were soft when he joined the crowd at Oahu Prison. He was sent out to work with a gang at the Makiki quarry. There the Jungs assigned him to the job of moving heavy rocks into position so that others could break them up with hammers. Pedro said this work was too hard for him and that he would be better able to break rock with a hammer. He made the request for this change to the Jungs but the latter would not allow it. From that time on he had great trouble with this Jung.

Pedro also said he was not a kanaka. He refused to eat poi. He did not like it. But a pall of poi went out to the quarries with the gang every morning and Pedro objected to carrying it. "Suppose I no eat poi," he said, "why should I carry poi?" Over this question he also had trouble with the Jung. It resulted in Pedro making some noisy talk during which he called the Jungs some foul names. The Jung reported to Warden Henry and the man who had refused to be bribed by the Porto Rican sent the latter to the dark cell for three days. "This me no like," said Pedro. Then he made up his mind to escape. And he did so too.

But he declared that he had been mistaken about his sentence. He thought he had been given a three-year sentence when in reality it was only two. He was sorry that he had run away when he had only a year left to serve.

HOW OFTEN YOU HEAR THE REMARK: "It's only a cold," and a few days later learn that the man is on his back with pneumonia. This is of such common occurrence that a cold, however slight, should not be disregarded. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. It always cures and is pleasant to take. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

AGED LADY IN COURT

Nonagenarian Is Asking \$5000 Damages.

Yesterday morning a native woman 88 years of age appeared in Judge De Bolt's court as a witness on her own behalf. Her cause was one of wrong alleged against three men. Lukka Kamakee is the venerable woman's name. The defendants are J. H. Schnack, Harry Juen and William Savidge. They were once found guilty by a jury of assault and battery for the same cause of action as appears in this case. That was their rough usage in ejecting the complainant from a house at Kapaekapa in Honolulu. Judge Humphreys sentenced them with both fine and imprisonment. On appeal their conviction was upheld, but the Supreme Court mitigated the penalty to a fine of \$100 in each case.

Madame Kamakee is now suing the same defendants for tort, claiming \$5000 damages on account of assault and ejection. In her declaration she charges that, on November 23, 1901, while she was in her dwelling house at Kapaekapa, in quiet and peaceable possession of the premises, the defendants entered the house at an early hour in the morning when she was scantily clad. "Then and there," she proceeds to say, "with force and arms and with the intention of doing said plaintiff great mental and bodily harm," the defendants did "assault said plaintiff and did cruelly beat, bruise, wound and ill treat said plaintiff, and did put their said defendants' hands upon the body of the said plaintiff, and did seize, hold and strike said plaintiff, and while so holding said plaintiff did violently pull, drag, lift and carry said plaintiff from within her said dwelling house into the yard thereof, and thence from and off of the said premises; and further in aggravation said defendants and each of them did at said time remove said plaintiff's goods and chattels out of said dwelling house and off and away from said premises."

W. A. Whiting and C. F. Clemons appeared for the plaintiff, and Robertson & Wilder for the defendants. The following jury was empaneled to try the case: George Dillingham, Henry Cook, William H. McInerney, John Kidwell, James Armstrong, Edmund Norris, C. J. Ludwigen, John R. Moniz, C. H. Clapp, Charles Kapule, John Andrews and G. D. Mahone.

The trial is still on.

DISCOVERED WIDOW.

The old controversy over the estate of Jose Antonio da Silva, deceased, had a new phase added to it yesterday. Antonio d'Aguiar da Paulo, alias Antonio d'Aguiar da Pallos, entered a demurrer to the petition of M. A. Gonsalves for an order to respondent to show cause why he should not turn over to petitioner all personal property belonging to the estate, or to Antonia da Silva, widow of the deceased. He denies the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court sitting in probate over the subject matter. Further he denies any capacity in M. A. Gonsalves to sue for delivery of the property to him. It is contended that the petitioner does not state facts to constitute a cause of action, and that upon its face it is based upon a pretended claim in favor of Antonia da Silva, over which claim this court in probate has no jurisdiction. This is the case in which the distribution of an estate among other heirs at law was interrupted by a claim from the alleged widow living in South America. C. W. Ashford is attorney for the respondent, who signs with his X mark.

The Kakaako landlord who always keeps a room in demand by spreading the story that Pedro Rodriguez had hidden a diamond in it, could give pointers to more ambitious Bonifaces.

KEPOIKAI MAKES FIGHT.

(Continued from page 1.)

ification is hereto annexed and marked "Exhibit B," but that said Auditor has refused to audit said account or draw a warrant for the same and has returned the same unsatisfied, although the said appropriation for "Incidentals" of the Treasurer's office is amply sufficient to pay the same; that a copy of the said Auditor's letter refusing to audit said account is hereto annexed and marked "Exhibit C," and a copy of the Attorney General's opinion, referred to therein, is hereto annexed and marked "Exhibit D."

7. That your appellant is aggrieved by the decision so rendered by said Auditor and gives notice of his intention to appeal and hereby does appeal from such decision to the Justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, for such relief in whole or in part as shall appear just and reasonable in the premises.

Dated Feb. 4th, 1904.
A. N. KEPOIKAI,
Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii.

LUNA CLAIMS REWARD FOR CAPTURE OF RODRIGUEZ

P. N. Motos, a Portuguese luna at the Alca plantation claiming the reward for the capture of Pedro Rodriguez. He is a man of intelligence, reads and writes English and tells a straight story.

"At 9:30 Wednesday morning I saw a man near the station at Alca whom I thought looked like the picture of Rodriguez which I had just seen in the Advertiser. He went just the cane for a few minutes and when he came out he went into the shed and sat down. Comparing the face with the picture I was pretty sure of the man and I went over to talk with him. He didn't answer at first and I tried again, inquiring where he was going. He said to Waipahu."

"Do you work there?" said I.

"Yes."

"What nationality are you?"

"No answer."

"Are you a Portuguese?"

"The padre Portuguese."

"Then I knew he was not a Portuguese, for instead of saying 'padre' it would have been 'mio pae.' Then I said to myself, this is Pedro Rodriguez."

"How to capture him I didn't know. The Honolulu trait was nearly due and the man began to walk up and down. I thought he was waiting for the train, but he started along the track towards Ewa. Then I telephoned for the plantation policeman to come down the track to meet him. As the train approached, the stranger went into the cane. Pretty soon I saw the policeman coming down the road on a mule and I waved my hat for him to hurry. He came fast. 'Follow me,' I said, and went on into the cane. First I saw a tin pail the stranger had carried and then I saw him trying to hide. I made a grab and got him, the policeman also took hold and we took him to the station, where on searching, we found a dagger and \$3.55 in money. I telephoned the High Sheriff and he sent a policeman for the prisoner. Now I think I ought to have the reward."

PEDRO IN PRISON.

Pedro Rodriguez is now doing a short sentence in the dark cell at Oahu Prison as a sort of penance before joining with the other convicts. He was taken over to the prison yesterday afternoon after receiving a sentence of three months, given as a rider to his original punishment, as a penalty for breaking out.

When Rodriguez was ushered into Warden Henry's office yesterday afternoon he was the most abject Porto Rican seen here for a long time. He was "scared to death." He feared that the Warden would visit summary chastisement upon him as a penalty for his desertion.

"Well, I suppose you have had a good time while you have been away, Pedro," pleasantly remarked Mr. Henry. Pedro hung his head.

"Did you sleep well of nights?"

No answer.

"Are you glad to come back?"

No answer.

Then the wardens searched him and found some small change.

"Where did you get this money?" asked Henry.

"It's my money."

"Well, where did you get it?"

"Me have it hid. When I leave here I go get it. I get twenty-two dollars."

Then the wardens asked him how much money he had hid. He declared that he had \$2.00 buried. He refused to say where it was buried and when told that two white men had watched him on the morning he broke jail and saw him go to the buried money he refused to believe it. He said that no one had seen him. He was then told that the white men would go and get the money as soon as they knew that Pedro was locked securely in prison, but Pedro laughed at this. He said that if white men knew where it was they could go and get it. He had buried the money over thirteen months previously. During all the time he had been in prison the money had remained untouched. He was confident no one would find it. He said that he had made the money gambling.

Through an interpreter Warden Henry asked him if he thought the sentence the Judge had given him would complete his punishment for breaking jail. He said that was all right and that no one could give him more punishment. He spoke in a very insolent way to Mr. Henry and laid down the law pretty sharply as to what a prisoner's duty was in prison.

Then Warden Henry took a hand. He lectured the convict severely upon the crime of breaking out of prison and of breaking the rules laid down for the government of convicts. Henry told him that he believed that he deserved a good whipping.

"Much better you kill me," replied Pedro. "Judge say three months and that is all."

"Well," said the warden to the interpreter, "just tell him that Judge Henry will have a sentence to pronounce upon him later. Tell him that it will be a highly moral punishment that will effectually cure jail breaking."

Pedro heard the words and shivered and then turned to the warden as if to make a threat. Before he had time to do this he was bundled off to the dark cell. In the cell the wardens pulled off the clothes he had secured during his vacation. They put a nice clean suit of stripes on him in their place. Then Pedro broke down. He cried as if his heart would break. Then the door swung to and he was left in absolute darkness.

If Pedro is a moralist he will easily realize during his stay in prison that it is much better to peacefully serve his time, take the \$2.00 which he has buried, and then make tracks for Porto Rico.

THE PAPER OF PRISON

Jail Organ Out With the Second Number.

Warden Henry was yesterday revising this month's issue of "The Oahu Prison Echo." The "Echo" is edited by convicts. In the current number several little jokes are indulged in. On one page can be found the following:

Judge (sarcastically)—"Did you ever earn a dollar in your life?"

Vagrant (seriously)—"Yes, Your Honor, I voted at the first county election."

Under the head of "Amusing Incidents of the Daily Life on the Reef" is printed the following:

"The inmates of Oahu Penitentiary have at least one consolation amid their trials and tribulations. They are conscious of one fact and that is that there is not a rickety jail but on the contrary one that has its place in the history of the country. In its cells have slept many prominent figures of the old regime. Princes, ministers, lawyers, editors and business men were included in that small band of revolutionists whom the Provisional Government and the Republic of Hawaii sent hither for safekeeping. There are no political prisoners within its walls now. But against this Oahu Penitentiary can put forth the claim of being the most cosmopolitan penal institution under the American flag. No less than seventeen nationalities are represented in this community today."

"Some of the inmates would make fine subjects for students of human nature. Take 'Whipper Will' for instance. He is a typical Alabama negro and a constant reminder of the ante-bellum days. 'Whipper Will' was so nicknamed on account of his bird-like propensities in gathering the leaves that fall from the famous kaman tree which graces the prison yard. His bodily ills include all the ailments known to medical science. Each day brings forth a new complication. He has rheumatism in one leg, gout in the other, stomach trouble, an enormous appetite, and he didn't know but that his lungs would be the death of him. This, however, was disposed of very effectively when one bright sunny morning he appeared at the dispensary and complained of a toothache. Some soothing drug was given him and he went his way. Scarcely fifteen minutes had elapsed when he made a second call. For the next few hours life was made a burden for the hospital steward who finally delivered this ultimatum: 'That tooth must go.' 'Whipper Will' was placed in the operating chair; the forceps produced and—The usual quiet of the prison yard was broken by a series of prolonged howls, which clearly denoted the possession of a very strong pair of lungs by some one. Officers and prisoners alike wondered if a circus lion had not broken loose and mistaken the vicinity of the jail for his native jungle. Upon inquiry however it proved to be 'Whipper Will' lamenting the loss of his tooth. As he was leaving the dispensary some one inquired regarding the condition of his lungs, but he ignored this remark and said: 'That blankety blank steward can pull like a jackass and it's a wonder my jaw didn't go with the tooth.'

"One day 'Whipper Will' was placed in solitary confinement, for fighting with a fellow prisoner. Now of all his dislikes solitary confinement is the greatest. He was no sooner alone in the dark cell than he began planning how to get out. He hit upon a very ingenious plan. As he heard the officer of the yard coming along bringing him his dinner, 'Whipper Will' took off his trousers, tied one of their empty legs around his neck and the other made fast to the door, thus doing the hanging act. The groans, however, which greeted the officer's appearance failed of their purpose. The officer simply remarked that he had no use for any blamed fool that could not hang himself properly. The only visible result of his stratagem was that he lost all of his clothes. He had to finish his forty-eight hours solitary confinement, like Adam before the fall. No need to say that this was his last attempt to gain sympathy by hanging."

"A fitting companion to 'Whipper Will' is 'Lumpy,' an old Chinaman who hobbles around the prison yard with the aid of a cane. 'Lumpy' is a confirmed opium fiend and his maneuvers to obtain his favorite drug from the vigilant hospital authorities are a source of continual amusement. Even prison life it will be seen has its humorous side."

And this is the way that the convict editor of the "Echo" studies human nature. One of his paragraphs is as follows:

"The person who is in love with himself is not likely to be troubled with rivals."

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FORT STREET

POLICE AFTER PORTO RICANS

There is consternation among the Porto Ricans of Kakaako. The police are carrying on an active campaign among them. There are so many lookers there of this nationality that the police are determined to take them up as fast as possible on charges of vagrancy unless the men show some disposition to work. Yesterday Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth arrested Jose Toke, Ancinto Sanchi, and Alfredo Beveira, all Porto Ricans, on a charge of larceny in the second degree.

Carlo Juan Porto, another Porto Rican, was brought in on a charge of vagrancy.

In Kakaako there are said to be numerous Porto Rican damsels who entice men there for many purposes and at the first opportunity to secure a conviction they will be landed behind the bars.

KOREAN STRATEGIC POINTS

Chemulpo is the natural strategic place in Korea for any force bent on the defence or occupation of Seoul. The port is spacious and unobstructed and is twenty-three miles from the Korean capital. An easy approach to the latter may be had along the railway embankment.

Yesterday it was reported that a Russian force of 6000 men had "attempted" to land there. Such an attempt, whether frustrated by the presence of an enemy's ships or by the state of the tide, ought to have been successful. Ordinarily it is as easy to land at Chemulpo as it is at Hilo.

In the event of war it may be assumed that Russia would back for Chemulpo and Wiju and the Japanese for Masampo and Fusan, these being the important points nearest their respective military bases, and that they at the same time, would make naval demonstrations against each other's objectives.

The Home Rulers say that the Republican Legislature drew and passed a County Act for the express purpose of having it declared unconstitutional. If that is so what was the object of the previous Home Rule Legislature, in drawing one which not only had serious defects but which, through the sham paste method of Act construction, legislated for Whatcom county in the State of Washington and for a County back in Nebraska? The errors in the Home Rule bill were so glaring that a man with half an eye could see them by moonlight. Are we to infer from the Home Rule method of reasoning that they were put there intentionally?

Senator Hanna's illness turns out to be serious. It is probable that the state of his health rather than of his ambition accounts for his reluctance to take the Presidential field. Senator Hanna would like to be President and he is of the right stature. Many people would be glad to see a great and honorable captain of industry like him in the White House. But the strain of a national campaign is all a well man can stand, and the Senator has been ailing ever since the shock of McKinley's assassination.

Harper's Weekly thinks that the situation in New York State is analogous to that in 1882 when the President's nominee for Governor was beaten by Grover Cleveland by 300,000 majority. If this is the fact, even approximately, the Republicans will have to make a combination which will leave New York out and still elect their President. The task is not mathematically difficult on paper and may not be practically difficult in the fact.

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Removal of a Channel Buoy.

Lieut. Commander Niblack, assistant lighthouse inspector, gave notice yesterday that owing to the dredging operations the mid-channel buoy marking the fairway entrance to Honolulu harbor had been removed and will be replaced at the earliest practicable date.

Bible Training School.

The Sunday morning class of the Bible Training School, taught by Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Brown, Prof. Theo. Richards and Prof. Edgar Wood, will hold its first session next Sunday morning at 9:45 in the large upstairs class room at the Ewa end of Kawaiahao church.

A new crematorium has been opened at Golden Gate, and the post brings us a pressing invitation to patronize the establishment. Its proximity to town certainly offers a great inducement to bury men.—Punch.

RODRIGUEZ THE PORTUGUESE DEPUTY TAX ASSESSORS

(Continued on page 1.)

but there was no Pedro in the lot. All had seen Pedro and would hand him over to the police on the following day, would secure the reward, and would then sail merrily away to Porto Rico. They would swear to this on their honor and a stack of Bibles if necessary.

All over Kakaako, in all sorts of big and little ramshackle buildings were to be found knots of Porto Ricans who were eagerly discussing the Pedro case. When the police dropped in on them by surprise they all smiled. Each man has a wide acquaintance among the police. Last night each had a story to tell. Very few of the hundreds of Porto Ricans that could be rounded up during one night work for a living. They live on their wits, perhaps on the wits of others, and get secure a good living. When arrested they never have any money on their persons but always seem able to find cash somewhere when it is absolutely necessary to have it.

And each Porto Rican was afraid of Pedro. It is said that he has a sufficient quantity of ready cash at his command so that he can hire his fellow countrymen to do most anything for him. And each one of this army of vagrants was willing to confidentially tell a reporter that Pedro had told him he would kill the Deputy Sheriff and then the Sheriff and sail away for Porto Rico. If caught he would not be afraid to die for he would have had the satisfaction of having evened up matters with the police.

And all this terror comes from a mere boy. Pedro is less than twenty. He has a reputation though that would put to shame that of the hero of any dime novel. He is a small fellow and not possessed of great strength. He is but seventeen years old, weighs but 130 pounds, and is but five feet, three and one-half inches in height. But what he lacks in height and weight he makes up by ferocity of character. His face is the face of a hunted man and contains the flinty look in the eyes which criminologists say denotes the desperado. A prominent feature of his face is his long nose and a short chin. There is a scar on the right side of his face and a vaccination mark on his left arm. His hair is black and curly.

EFFORTS TO SCARE A JAP WITNESS

Guard Baker of Oahu Prison has been discharged for smuggling into the jail a letter from Japanese in which Nakamura Tokue, a witness in a Japanese murder case, was threatened with bodily injury unless she should tell a story in court which would assist Funakoshi Tatsuro in securing an acquittal. Funakoshi is alleged to be an accessory to a murder committed by Watanabe, now serving a twenty-five year sentence, at Hilo on July 25, 1902. Funakoshi was convicted but appealed his case. The woman Tokue was his mistress and testified against him during the first trial. She is now being held as a witness for the second trial. It is also claimed that Japanese outside the prison tried to get a new Japanese steward appointed to Warden Henry in the prison and in that way be able to administer poison to Tokue.

COUNTY LAW AND RETRENCHMENT

As to the effort on foot to obtain county legislation through Congress, one of two things will surely happen: either Congress will refuse to be bothered longer by her new possessions running constantly to her with their troubles, or we shall have an act as iron clad and as inflexible as the Organic Act itself. We may well congratulate ourselves if it does not likewise prove absolutely unfit and unsuited to our conditions. It is impossible to conceive that Congress will pass an act (even if it has the power to do so, which is doubtful) which will be so constructed as to allow the Territorial Legislature to alter, amend or entirely nullify its action. The retrenchment in expenses commenced by the former Supervisors of Oahu County, we trust, will be continued by the present officers. It appears to be the easiest thing in the world for a government to become overladen with clerks and assistants. There is a peculiar attraction which seems to draw into the government employ all the incompetents of the community, and a "government job" has rightfully come to be a synonym for a position whose most exhaustive occupation is the drawing of a salary. Certainly a casual glance into the Executive Building would lead one to such a belief. This being true, it is a good thing to have an occasional house cleaning. Retrenchment has always to be carried out with considerable care and thought, but if so conducted, we believe that the result will be as surprising as it will be gratifying to the taxpayers.—The Friend.

Prohibitive Steamship Rates.

We have not as yet been overpowered by an influx of tourists, despite the earnest and systematic endeavor of the Hawaii Promotion Committee. Rumors of "settlers," "small farmers" and tourists about to start, hitherto, help to fill the columns of our newspapers, but seem slow indeed to materialize. The fact of it is, that tourist companies and individuals find themselves balked at the very start by a well high prohibitive steamship fare. While Europe and the Atlantic passenger lines offer such tempting inducements, little will be accomplished in the matter of travel to these shores unless we can in some way secure at least reasonable rates across the great ocean.—The Friend.

SANITATION IN JANUARY

SANITATION IN JANUARY

Work of Inspection and the Abatement of Nuisances.

Following is the city sanitary officer's report for January:

Honolulu, Hawaii, Feb. 3, 1904. Dr. Cooper, President, Board of Health. Sir: Herewith is submitted my report for the month of January, 1904.

Two new cesspools have been located and dug.

There have been three prosecutions during the month, all for overflowing cesspools, which the owners refused to have pumped. Three were convicted and two were fined \$5 and costs, each. The other one was let off with a reprimand.

Twenty-three recommendations for restaurant, lodging and hotel licenses were issued during the month and 1537 persons can be lawfully lodged in the buildings. Three recommendations for the month of December were also signed, the parties having complied with the requirements for which they were held over. One thousand one hundred, and fifteen adults can be lawfully lodged under these three licenses. There are still three recommendations for December being held as the parties have not complied with the requirements, also nine for the month of January.

In the inspections of graves, eight old graves were disturbed and one grave, a few months old, was opened. It took thirty-four hours to dig one grave in Kalia-waena cemetery. One coffin was buried in five inches of water at the King Street Catholic cemetery. In opening up the old graves two different remains had to be reburied under the new remains.

Complaints have been received again of the duck ranches near the Ala Moana road at Waikiki. I have investigated the complaint and find that the parties are fully justified in the matter. This question has been brought up several times before the Board, but no definite action was ever taken in the matter. I would respectfully request that a committee be appointed to thoroughly investigate the conditions and make recommendations as to what would be done to remedy the nuisance.

The inspectors have been greatly hampered in their work during the past month on account of the weather. The government has again started laying the sewers and the sewer on Nuuanu street from the Queen Hotel to Beretania street, also on Kukui street, has been already laid. At present work is going on on Fort street from Beretania street mauka. Connections to these sewers will be made as soon as possible.

Respectfully submitted, J. S. B. PRATT, City Sanitary Officer and Inspector of Cemeteries.

"BLIND JOE" HAUPU IS DEAD

"Blind Joe" is dead. He was a character in his way for years in Honolulu. Although but a young man he was totally blind. He frequented all of the principal streets and about midday could be found seated on a door step near some restaurant and in this way would meet passers-by who occasionally assisted him. He had many friends.

Joe's real name was Kakaio Haupu. He was thirty-seven years old. He had been blind for a long time. About seven years ago, according to one of his friends, Joe trained an old brown dog to lead him around. This dog learned the location of business houses and of people who were friendly to his master. Daily he would take Joe along the streets and into these business places and the harvest which resulted gave Joe and his dog quite a comfortable living. For a number of years the dog did his duty excellently. Then old age came upon him and one day he died. This entirely upset Joe's future. He could no longer go to all of his friends each day. He was obliged to find his way to some spot where he could sit and wait for them to come along and speak.

A combination of diseases, including consumption it is said, attacked him. For over a month he has been bedridden and only last Wednesday a friend took him to the Hospital for Incurables at Kaimuki. He died there at one o'clock yesterday and his remains were taken to the Townsend Undertaking Parlor from which place he will be buried this afternoon. The interment will be in Kawaiahao cemetery.

DEPARTMENT THANKS EVANS

Secretary of the Navy Moody, in a communication to Rear Admiral Evans, in acknowledgment of his report of the cruise from Yokohama to Honolulu, says:

The department considers that the readiness with which the squadrons executed the unexpected orders: their making the passage without mishap and in good time, in spite of heavy weather; and the prompt completion of preparation for further cruising, indicates a state of efficiency of the two squadrons reflecting much credit upon the commander of the cruiser squadron, the captain, officers, and men of the respective vessels, and particularly upon yourself, for the energy and close attention to all that promotes the military value of your command, which has been characteristic of your administration on the Asiatic Station.

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NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN RAILROAD

There is an immense appeal to the imagination in the scheme of building a vast railroad to unite all the countries of North, Central and South America. Though this great line, when completed, will not compete in length with the railroad which now runs all across northern Asia, it will, nevertheless, be numbered among the world's greatest projects, a tremendous victory over space and time. There can be little doubt, also, that the regions to be opened up and united by the Pan-American line are of greater natural wealth, better supplied with almost untouched resources, and more promising for future development than the great wheat-fields and forests of Siberia, and the dry Manchurian uplands.

It would seem that the credit for first forming the idea of a Pan-American railroad, running from the northern to the southern extremity of the New World, belongs to the venerable Dr. Edward Everett Hale, who included it in a lecture delivered several years ago, among the coming wonders of the world. The Pan-American Congress, which met in the city of Mexico two years ago, endorsed the project, and practical plans were there discussed, by which the natural and economic difficulties in the way of the line might be overcome. It was further brought out on the same occasion that very large sections of the Pan-American railroad were already in existence, needing only a series of missing links of relatively short extent, to complete the chain. Yet another step has just been taken, towards the realization of this project, in the appointment of Mr. Charles M. Pepper as United States Commissioner to the various Central and South-American countries concerned, who will be in a position to see with his own eyes not merely the difficulties to be overcome, but also the immense possibilities to be opened up by this gigantic undertaking. That two well-known men of business have volunteered to advance five thousand dollars each, towards the expense of Mr. Pepper's journey, shows that the plan appeals strongly to practical minds.

DETAILS OF THE SCHEME.

In considering this great scheme, the first thing to get clear in our minds is, the extent to which its realization is facilitated by the railroads already built or building, which can be used as links in the chain. It is, of course, true that there are a dozen alternative routes from New York to Texas, the first stage of the journey, while several plans are at present under discussion by our railroad companies, for traversing the great Southwest by new and more direct routes. The striking deficiency, as far as our own territory is concerned, and from a theoretical rather than a practical point of view, is the lack of a great trunk road running north and south across the Western plains, and serving as a direct link between the wheat and forest lands of the Canadian Northwest Territory and our own Southwest, towards the Mexican line. There is no north and south railroad in the States which compares in directness and consequence with our various Pacific railroads, or with the Canadian Pacific. There are, of course, numerous combinations by which passengers or freight can go, let us say, from Manitoba to Mexico, but there is no single main artery, such as the Pan-American scheme contemplates. At present this is, as we said, rather a theoretical than a practical difficulty.

When we come to Mexico, the next link in the chain, we find that our sister republic makes an admirable showing. There are two main arteries connecting our railroads with the Mexican system: the one making connection at El Paso with the Arizona and New Mexico lines, which thus introduce the circulation of our Pacific coast; and the other at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, joining the Mexican lines with San Antonio and Galveston, and the Gulf States. Southward

through Mexico we have the Ferrocarril Central Mexicano, which practically covers the whole of the great Mexican plateau, culminating at Mexico City at an altitude of over 2000 meters, and for a considerable part of its length running at about 8000 feet above sea level. The huge masses of Mount Popocatepetl and the Serrania de Ajusco immediately to the south of Mexico City compel the line to deflect to the east, through Queretaro to Apizaco, and thence to Puebla, where the Mexican Southern Railway carries the line southward to Oaxaca city. The Mexican railroad goes through fifteen out of the twenty-two Mexican States, and already the population of over eight millions.

IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

After Oaxaca there is a considerable break between the Mexican and Guatemalan lines, but the two governments have pledged themselves to supply the missing links, which will bring the south of Guatemala, where a series of Central-American lines must be constructed, as follows: through San Salvador, 220 miles; through Honduras, 200 miles; through Nicaragua, 220 miles; through Costa Rica, 363 miles; bringing us to the northern border of Colombia, and thus technically to South American territory, though still within the Isthmus of Panama.

It is a little early to discuss the last form of bridge for this Pan-American line to cross the future Panama Canal, but, when we remember that the line which now joins St. Petersburg practically with Peking was begun only twelve years ago when Nicholas II, then Tsarévitch, laid the foundation stone at Vladivostok, we may with confidence predict that the said canal bridge will not only be designed but actually built before this continent is many years older.

From Panama the line will run along the Pacific slope of the Andes and reach Peru. Here it will divide into two branches, one traversing the mountains, over grades no more difficult than those already surmounted in Mexico, and linking the railroads of Bolivia and Argentina with the Pan-American system; while the other branch will strike south—still along the Pacific coast, joining the Chilean railroads, and thus completing the line. It is estimated that this line will cost something like \$200,000,000 to complete, as compared with \$100,000,000 at which Minister Witte's outlay on the Trans-Siberian and Manchurian lines.

L. Tenney Peck Takes a Hand at the Brakes.

The Rapid Transit Company has a new motorman in training in the person of its president, L. Tenney Peck. Mr. Peck appeared last evening on the Manoa line and ran a car over the whole course.

The car had several stops to make and these were accomplished to the satisfaction of the regular motormen and the passengers.

The new president believes in understanding the duties of the man behind the brakes, and has decided to ascertain by personal effort the difficulties and thousand little annoyances they are subjected to in the ordinary run of a car.

Mr. Peck is following the motorman railroad officials on the mainland as acquainting themselves with the operation of the systems under them.

DAUGHTER OF A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.

Another daughter of a Revolutionary soldier has turned up in Kansas in the person of Miss Eleanor Hoyt of Leola, Coffey county. She is said to be the only unmarried daughter of a Revolutionary soldier now living. There are only three other daughters of Revolutionary heroes drawing pensions. Congressman Miller has introduced a special bill in Congress to grant Miss Hoyt a pension of \$12 a month.—Topeka Capital.

